#### THE WHITE CAP OUTRAGES

Startling Story of Their Treatment of Two Defenseless Victims.

Henry Houghton and His Wife Mercilessly Beaten by These Midnight Regulators, Driven from Their Homes and Ruined.

[From the Second] Edition of the Sunday Journal. special to the Indianapolis Journal

LEAVENWORTH, Ind., Aug. 18 .- Among the many atrocious deeds of the White Caps brought out by the investigation of the Attorney-general was that developed by the cross-examination of Nancy Houghton. Her story develops one of unparalleled cruelty, and shows the raiders to be a set of inhuman devils, possessed of the

barbarity of savages. Nancy Houghton married her husband, Henry Houghton, fifteen years ago. He was a respectable farmer, who owned eighty acres of land, three miles from town, on a ridge. It was tillable soil, and by industry he managed to make a living. He had enemies. His wife, Nancy Houghton, was a hot-tempered woman, but was domestically inclined, and stayed at home. She adopted a child as her own and cared for it, and had made some bitter enemies by marrying the man she did. It created jealouely among a number of her acquaintances, and they commenced to figure on revenge from the day of the marriage. This spite grew and brewed until Mrs. Houghton's enemies took it up before the White Caps. One night she was called on, shortly after she was married, taken deliberately out of her bed in her gown, and stripped naked, her head thrust into the crotch of a tree and tied in that position. Thirty terrible lashes were then given her on her bare back. Then she was thrown down, and kicked and cuffed into insensibility.

"This occurred," she said, "about a year after I married Houghton, and two weeks before the birth of my child. There were about twenty in the band, and they gave me no reason why they whipped me except that my husband and I were not acting just right. Our farm was three miles from town, and we bothered nobody. I never heard of female White Caps or regulators till that night. They were more merciless and brutal than the men, and showed less feeling for me. One of the women, who whipped me, had the impudence to call on me the next morning at my house, to see how I was getting along so she could report to her companions. How did I know her? Simply because she had on the same dress. It was an old-fashioned linsey dress. Feeble as I was, I told her that I recognized her and I didn't want her sympathy. From this time on, the persecutions of this Houghton family con-

The outrages in the slave States were no more diabolical than the treatment of this man and woman. She has been hunted and hounded until to-day she is an object of pity-a starving unfortunate, without a home or friend, and without a decent place to lay her head. When this system of social slavery, or social ostracism, commenced, the Houghton family were considered respectable and well-to-do. The hate of these Ku-klux, or White Caps, followed them like an evil thing. Periodically their outbreak would come, and threats and warnings were made without number, year in and year out. Instead of a life of happinees, they lived one of darkness and terror. For fifteen years they have been hunted and pursued with deviliah persistency. The modes of terrorization have been as varied as they have been numerous. Mrs. Houghton is a white slave to the barbarous eruelties and inhuman conduct of these southern Indiana Ku-klux. She is a woman now thirty-six years of age, small in stature, a pleasant face, and of earnest address. She is ignorant and poverty-stricken. Her pinched and wan cheeks would win the interest of any person with a human heart. The white-faced child she carried in her arms would wring feelings of sympathy out of the stoniest heart. From her she was compelled to seek shelter in the town of Leavenworth. Ostracised and and driven out of here, the victim finally sought refuge in a boat on the Ohio river, where she now lives. The troubles of the Houghtons had their beginning more than fifteen years ago. Houghton himself was a loyal soldier in the army, and when he came home some time after the war was induced to join the White Cap band, who represented to him that it was an organization for the purpose of putting down horse-thieving and counterfeiting. When he shortly afterwards found out that it was a band of ruffians for the purpose of whipping human beings, he left it, and denounced it, and exposed its members. This enraged them, and they have pursued him and his wife ever since. On one of the periodical reigns of terror Houghton was captured and whipped. He was given 100 lashes, from which he fainted. A rope was then tied around his body, and he was dragged like a beast down the road a long distance. They stopped at a grove, and there perpetrated a nameless and horrible crime on his person, which, however, was left incomplete. Hough ton recovered from that terrible treatment, but was told to leave the county. As soon as he got well he moved to Leavenworth, and his farm went to rack and ruin. Later on, he was taken out and wnipped again. The gang would always lodge some fancied com-plaint egainst him, but his misdemeanors, if any, were few and of the same kind that are practiced with impunity in any community. The second whipping was severer than the first. The gashes in his legs and back were long and

"I helped him home," said Mrs. Houghton, "for he was dripping with blood. I wrapped some bed-clothing around him, but the blood actually dripped through this upon the floor." Houghton was formally sent to the penitentiary for some offense, where he now is confined. One of his children was quarreling one day with a neighbor's child, and its life was in danger, when Houghton fired off a revolver, the ball striking the neighbor's child in the arm. Houghton, although he shot clearly in defense, was sent up for three years. His many troubles drove him crazy, and he to-day writes letters to his wife that give unmistakable evidence of his Insanity. Governor Gray's attention was called

to this case, as Houghton's proper place is in the Insane Asylum, if confined at all. Your correspondent was shown Mrs. Nancy Houghton as she entered Arbaker's store, in Leavenworth. She came for food. How she lives is not known. She has five children, and they are all squeezed in a little, narrow compass, in a squalid little place in a fish-boat on the river. Mrs. Ada Arbaker is the wife of the proprietor of the dry goods store, and helps her husband by clerking. She has taken considerable interest in Mrs. Houghton and aided her all she could. "When they were driven from the farm to town by the White Caps," Mrs. Arbaker said, "they were well regarded. Very poor, they had hard time to live, and it seemed as misfortune was always with them. Finally, about two years ago, Hough-ton got into the shooting difficulty which sent him to the prnitentiary, and his wife was left slone with her ave children absolutely penniless. Her condition was desperate and we helped her all we could, although a good many people condemned us for it. The White Caps were determined to starve her out, if they could. She had no place to go and the poor woman couldn't leave. They (the White Caps) sent her orders repeatedly to do so until the woman was nearly demented. Sometimes she could earn a few cents, and I have known her to live on fifty cents per week. At last," continued Mrs. Arbaker, "I went before the County Commissioners myself and pleaded with them to make this poer victim a small allowance per week for the sake of her children. After a good deal of persuasion they allowed her \$1.50 per week for sustenance. As soon at the White Caps heard of it, however, they called on the County Commissioners and told them that they must rescind the order to support that woman, who had already been a victim of scores of their cruelties, and not allow her a cent, on peril of the direct punishment. The commissioners, who had very little moral courage, cut off the pay and, if it had not been for a few of us women, she would have been left to die like a dog."

Mrs. Arbaker's story is gospel truth. She is the daughter of ex Secretary of State Hawn. Your correspondent asked her what there was In Nancy Houghton's character that made her so obnoxious in the eyes of the White Caps. "I have known her al! my life," she said, "and Isnever found her so observious and vicious as ahe has been discribed. She is a woman of bad temper and storms and raves around a good feal, but is neither evil minded nor loose. If she had been a woman of the town, she would not have starved, as I have known her to, for the very crust she had to eat."

Here is a case that will excite the sympathies of every one. Any reputable citizen of Leavenworth can testify to the truth of the story. Mrs. Houghton showed your correspondent the only White Cap notice yet exhibited. She received it a few days ago through a neighbor. William Cook. The warning was as follows:

We give you 5 days for you and Nancy ; Houghton to leave this Town or we will apply 100 LASHES. We don't want --- and in this county. Both of you have got ; to move immediately. We mean business. We was after you and her once, but did not : find you; but know where you are at now.

THIS IS THE LAST WARNING. WHITE CAPS.

100 LASHES NANCY. 100 LASHES COOK.

It would take columns to relate Mrs. Hough-

ton's career and her pursuit by these fiends. They are cowards and assassins. When your correspondent arrived in this section the word was whispered to him that the best citizens condoned the White Caps. Such a sentiment is an insult unworthy the people. There is revolution coming out of all this.
The people of Crawford county are determined that the end must come to these scenes.

Valuable Evidence Secured. mecial to the Indianapolis Journal

ENGLISH, Ind., Aug. 18.—The White Cap investigation has resulted in the gathering of a great pile of secret evidence that will be used to advantage in the next sitting of the Crawford county grand jury. It is the general opinion, however, that the local courts are so powerless that nothing less than the State militia be adequate protection in the trials that will be the outcome of the numerous indictments that will be heard from in October. If the White Caps find it possible they will so intimidate those who turn State's evidence on them as to drive them out of the country. Preceding the session of the court, great care will be taken of the cases; this must, of necessity, be done. It has come to be a matter absolute necessity with the peoto punish the regulators. Property has depreciated, and the people cannot say their souls are their own. Never were a people more thoroughly cowed and subdued. Men of property are afraid to denounce the White Cape, fearing a loss of some of their possessions. The county officers, commissioners, town marshal, newspapers and many business men have been served with warnings to keep quiet. Your correspondent found them fat first noncommittal and utterly opposed to saying a word, and yet, in a confidential way, they bitterly denounce the whole proceeding. An eminent judge said that it was the worry of his that it was the only evil that annoyed him; that the White Caps had estabished a precedent that would follow them for half a century, and was a blight that would be felt during the remainder of the present generation. In the Moreland outrage, where Moreland showed the nerve, a few days ago, to defy the raiders, he shot at them with his double-barreled gun. A man named William Gregory was charged with being one of the wounded men. Gregory comes out this week in the English papers with a long card, signed by half a dozen people, to the effect that they had examined Gregory closely, in a naked condition, and found absolutely no gunshots of any kind. The latest thing out is the election proclamation of the White Caps, which declares that anyone caught buying or selling votes will be punished with not less than fifty nor more than 250 lashes, well laid on. A Detective's Story of the Or

Special to the Indianapolis Journal EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 18.-This city bas been in a great state of excitement to-day by the revelations made through a detective of the operations of the Indiana White Caps. According to an elaborate article published this afternoon in the Evening Tribune, the detective, whose identity is concealed for prudential reasons, joined the order, and has been operating with them for the past two months. This initiation required the death oath and a deposit of \$200 in cash. A candidate is also required to take an oath in addition to all others that ne was accessory to some outrage of the White Caps. This he must voluntarily do before some authorized magistrate, and place in the hands of the lodge, which he enters. This last requirement is really the preliminary step of the novitiate before his application for membership is considered, as it gives the lodge a powerful hold upon the candidate before he knows a single one of its secrets. It virtually makes a man swear that he is a criminal, and places the evidence of his guilt into the hands of the White Caps. The ingenuity of this regulation could not be more unique, although it is a little singular how many men have voluntarily placed such iron-clad oaths in the hands of the various lodges. But the detective complied with all these conditions, although with considerable feigned hesitation. Once admitted, he was again submitted to many curious tests and much catechizing in order to test his thorough sincerity. One of these being a frightful ordeal, in which he found himself convicted of having entered the order with sinister motives, and condemned to be shot therefor, at the last moment. After being led to a dismai swamp, gagged and blindfolded, he was given an opportunity to confess to save his The headquarters of the organization are about English and Corydon, and they number about 200, including several prominent men, and, it is even alleged, county officials. They discountenance killing, except in self-defense. Their mode of operation is as follows: The head of the district lodge is informed that certain party shall be warned, whipped, or ordered to leave the country. He calls a meeting and, without ever putting the matter to a vote, delegates certain parties to do the work, which they are compelled to do without hesita-Wherever a case occurs in which the White Caps were foiled by the object of their inpunishment, or through other second attempt was never advised until such time as the victim would be off his guard and taken unawares, as resort to extreme violence was against the principles of the organization, unless in self-defense. As before stated, the detective refused to go into particulars as to outrages in which he took part, as these facts are important to the investigations now being instituted by the Attorney-

general of the State. REMINISCENCE OF FREDERICK. Courtesy with Which He Treated a French

Family During the War.

The Berlin Borsen Courier prints a letter from a lady at Versailles, in whose house the late Emperor Frederick lived during the winter of 1870-71: "These were indeed bad times," she says, "but we thought ourselves happy to be uner the protection of that stately and friendly gentleman, who appears to us, as we now think of him, to have been a good genius, who warded off mischief from our household. Although according to the laws of war he was our master, and the owner for the time of all that we had, he behaved himself always as if he were our guest. I can never forget the gentleness with which he used to ask for anything, whether for himself or his adjutant, apologizing for giving us trouble, fearful of causing any inconvenience, and inquiring whether this or that would interfere with our own arrangements." On Christmas eve, when a huge chest arrived from Berlin for the Crown Prince, he invited his hostess and her family to partake of his Christmas cake. "This cake," said he, as he cut off slices for the French ladies, "was baked by my wife, and I must oblige you to taste it." He then chatted to them about the Christmas festival in his own happy household, and translated passages from the letter of the Crown Princess and the letters of his two eldest children-Wilhelm, the present Emperor, and Charlotte. "In those fateful days," she continued, "we learned to know the whole good and open heart of your late Emperor. The terrible 19th of January, 1871, when there was fighting at Mont Valerien, Bougival. and St. Cloud, and our troops were driven back upon Paris, many thousands of my fellow countrymen were taken prisoners. At 6 o'clock in the evening the Crown Prince had learned that among them were several men who were not professional soldiers-lawyers, artists, teachers, merchants and others. He asked the French officers who were taken prisoners to notily these civilians that if they gave their names to him he would place escorts at their service so that they might return to their homes and work. This generous noblesse in your Prince made a deep impression upon the French mind. It has never been forgotten, and I know with what profound respect the knightly conqueror was spoken of at that time. The older folk in France, in whom the recollection of those days must always abide, hold the memory of the noble Emperor Friedrich in the greatest esteem."

A Free Vote and a True Count. Western Christian Advocate. We are very sorry to see indications that in some places the freedom of the ballot is to be interfered with, and that methods which have been much in vogue in the past, and which no candid Christian patriot can approve, are to be continued to carry elections. To intimidate voters in any way is a crime, and to do it with deadly weapons is a brutal, murderous crime. We wish the religious press of the country, North and South, would denounce this crime as it deserves. The effect would be salutary in many ways. Let us have a free vote and a true count. And let these papers plead especially for the political rights of the colored voter, for he is the man who suffers most under the cruel heel of this political outlawry. He is a man, and an American citizen, and a voter. He has rights. But he has few to defend him just in the localities where he suffers most. If he is poorly prepared for citizenship, it is the white man's fault, and it is a double wrong to rob him of his political rights now because he has been robbed of his freedom heretofore. He has as good a right to demand that his vote be received and counted as any other man has, and there ought to be in this fair land abounding millions of people to emphasize this demand. Let the religious press speak out. As a rule it is a non-partisan press, and on such a subject as this its influence would be very creat. Some religious journals in the North are outspoken upon this subject, much to our joy.

# Warning to Miss Willard.

Chicago Mail.
Miss Willard has tackled the tariff. "The gobblins'll get her if she don't watch out." The tariff has downed lots of better men than Miss

Adopted at Chicago, June 21, 1888.

THE PREAMBLE. The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in national conven-tion, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of later leaders, who have been more recently called away from our councils-

Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan, Conkling.
May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with our greetings and with prayer for his recovery the name of one of our iving heroes, whose memory will be treasured in the history both of Republicans and of the Republic—the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders, and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow-Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

AN EQUAL BALLOT AND REPRESENTATION. We affirm our unswerving devotion to the national Constitution, and to the indissoluble union of the States; to the autonomy reserved to the States under the Constitution; to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot, and the just and equal representation of all the people, to be the foundation of our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration, and the Democratic majority in Congress, owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

THE TARIFF AND REVENUE. We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its destruction proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue and confidenty appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except those of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily indorse the consistent and patriotic actions of the Republican Representatives in Congress in opposing

We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full

and adequate protection to that industry. The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes on tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes; and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

SERVILE LABOR AND "TRUSTS." We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor, and of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our Constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against t. and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we commend to Congress and the State Legislatures, in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by Congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between the States.

PUBLIC LANDS AND TERRITORIES. We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1862, against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in Congress, and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued. We deny that the Democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of Republicans and Democrats, about fifty millions of acres of unearned lands originally granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants. We charge the Democratic administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers titles to their homesteads, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become States in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to secure a stable local government therein, the people of such Territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and State governments and be admitted into the Union. Pending the preparation for statehood, all officers thereof should be selected from the bona fide residents and citizens of the Territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a State in the Union, under the Constitution framed and adopted by the people, and we heartily indorse the action of the Republican Senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills, is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government, and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the Senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana Territories to form constitutions and establish State governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as States, such of them as are now qualified, as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they may become so.

The political power of the Mormon Church in the Territories, as experienced in the past, is a menace to free institutions, too dangerous to be long suffered. Therefore, we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the Nation in all Territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

MONEY, ONE CENT POSTAGE AND EDUCATION. The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and con-

demns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver. We demand the reduction of letter postage

to 1 cent per ounce. In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign—the people—should possess intelligence. The free-school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation; therefore, the State or Nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning, sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land, the opportunity of a good common-school education

MERCHANT MARINE AND NAVAL DEFENSES. We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by Congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by Congress of a free-ship bill, as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials, as well as those directly employed in our ship-yards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance, and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific States, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce, and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the Democratic policy of loaning the government money without interest to "pet banks."

COWARDICE IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties effected by Republican administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce, and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any other in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe dectrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America, and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America and with the islands and further coasts of the Pacific ocean.

We arraign the present Democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830, and the comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the Democratic majority in Congress toward our fisheries as unfriendly, and conspicuously unpatriotic, and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry, and an indispensable resource of defense against a foreign enemy.

The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the Republic, and imposes upon all alike the same obligations of obedience to the laws. At the same time that citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him, whether high or low, rich or poor, in his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home, and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand. CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1884, and continue to adhere to the Democratic party, have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finances, of freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We, therefore, repeat our declaration of 1884, towit: "The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under the Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the danger to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and ffectively avoided." PENSIONS TO DEFENDERS OF THE UNION.

The gratitude of the Nation to the defenders of the Union cannot be measured by laws. The legislation by Congress should conform to the pledges made by a loval people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse, or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legis-

THE HOME, TEMPERANCE AND MORALITY. The first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and welldirected efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

In support of the principles herewith enunciated, we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workingmen, whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free-trade policy of the present

# May Be Reversed.

Philaderphia Record. The woman suffragists in Washington Territory are not satisfied with the decision of the territorial court declaring the law providing that women may vote unconstitutional. The case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court. The opinion of the court that the word "citizen" in the organic act authorizing the territorial government could only be construed to mean a male citizen may well be questioned. Citizenship is not a matter of sex. It is by no means sure, if a decision shall ever be reached in the Supreme Court of the United States, that the right of the women to vote in Washington Territory will not be reasserted. The experiment so far as it has progressed in that interesting community has certainly vindicated the wisdom of the territorial legislation. The influence of women at the ballot-box has been altogether good.

A Reminder of Former Days.

Peoria Transcript. "Dan," remarked the President," as he looked at the home-made suspenders sent him, "do you know that these remind me of one of the happiest periods of my life?" "When was that, your Excellency?"

"When I was sheriff of Erie county. You know I was somewhat of a suspender myself." "An excellent joke, Mr. President. And all the more so, your Excellency, because I understand that out. West they call a suspender a gallows. If you could only work that joke into one of your veto messages there would be no question of the solidity of the South."

As to Brice's Resignation.

Philadelphia Inquirer. It is a poor time to change horses, but it may

be better than to ride on to death in the present fashion. Whether there is real foundation for the report or not, thousands of Democrats will say "Well it ought to be so, if it isn't." The truth is that there is wide-spread defection and dissatisfaction in the Democracy, but it is due to the ticket and platform more than to the chairman, who is to be made a political scape-

PIMPLES, boils and other humors are liable to appear when the blood gets heated. To cure them take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

A Handsome Increase in Freight Business, The train records show that in the week ending Aug. 18 there were received and forwarded at Indianapolis 830 more loaded cars than in the week ending Aug. 11; that there were 220 more than in the corresponding week 1887, and 775 more than in the corresponding week, 1886, and going back to 1885 and 1884 the exhibit is even more favorable this year. The feeling prevails in freight circles that the hard place is passed. that for some months to come all the roads will be kept busy, as both local and through business promises to be heavy. Last week there was an increased movement eastward, for interior New York and New England, and heavy shipments of export stuff, and the demand for cars indicates that for several weeks to come the business will be limited by the cars to be commanded. As the west-bound tonnage, as well, promises to be heavy, cars will naturally move slower than when there is business for only one way. It is when cars are loaded both ways that the revenue swells. There is still some anxiety lest rates will become demoralized. In fact, there are rumors that some of the lines are cutting rates east bound. If this be true it is done in a very sly manner and cannot affect seriously general results as the cutting-rate lines will soon have their cars loaded and the rate-maintaining lines will get their full share of the business. It is quite evident that there will be enough to go around when the crops fairly begin to move. North-andsouth roads are doing an excellent business. In fact, the improvement with them is more marked than with the east-and-west lines, and with them, fortunately, their cars are loaded both ways, so miscellaneous in character are the freights moving, and it is believed that the porth-and-south lines are maintaining tariff rates more closely on freights than at any time in many years. Local business is good. About the city freight depots there is a good deal of activity and some working over-time. Below is given the number of cars received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ending Aug. 18, as compared with the corresponding weeks, 1887

Name of Road.	cars,	cars, 1887.	cars, 1886.
L., N. A & C. Air-line	337	294	207
L, D. & W	488	276	436
L & V	769	509	427
C., H. & I	675	572	684
L. E. & W. (Ind'polis div.)	520	459	622
O., I. & W. Eastern	786	876	1,036
(Peoria	659	841	759
C., I., St. L. & C. { Lafayette. Cincinnati.	1,712	1,734	1,649
J., M. & I	916		
Columbus	1,461	F. C.	1,284
C., St. L. & P. Columbus	336	403	311
Vandalia	1.955	1000 0000000	
L & St. L	1,876	1.869	1,872
Bee-line	2,016	2,063	2,004
Total	16.410	16,190	15.635
Empty Cars		4,888	4,396
Total movement	21,412	21,078	20,031

A few days ago the Journal published the statement of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, showing large deficits each month since Jan. 1, adding comments made by one of the officials, which showed that several of the large Northwestern and Southwestern systems, as well, made unfavorable exhibits for like periods The Chicago Times takes the statements of the alarmists up and says: "Every time the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy issues its monthly statement of earnings and expenses the alarmists and sensation-seekers lift up their hands in horrified astonishment and deplore the 'reckless mismanagement' that has brought a once valuable property to the verge of ruin. Apparently no attention is paid to the fact that nearly all the other Western roads are showing heavy decreases in earnings as compared with last year, and some of these are the very roads that were supposed to have profited by the Burlington's loss of business during the strike. The only excuse these roads can offer for their poor exhibits is low rates and lean traffic, which, of course, affect their competitors as much as themselves. Little has been said about the June statement of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, yet the net earnings closely follow those of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and show a loss of over 40 per cent. This road has no such dismes experience as fell to the lot of the Burlington. Its drawbacks have been only those that were common to all other roads similarly situated. And its loss in net earnings was \$2,200,000 for six months. This is accounted for on the ground of the heavy falling off in the corn crop.

The Transfer Officially Announced. Under date of Aug. 18 the following joint circular has been assued by the Cincinnati, Hamil-

ton & Dayton, and the Pennsylvania companies: To Employes on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Kailroad—You are hereby notified that the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago railroad has been transferred to the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company, and that your employment in the service of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company will cease at the close of Saturday, Aug. 18, 1888.

JULIUS DEXTER, President C., H. & D. R. R. Co.

To Employes on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Railroad—The Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company having acquired possession of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago railroad, persons heretofore employed on that railroad will continue in their respective positions in the service of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company until further notice. John F. Miller, general superintendent, will assume

charge of the railroad. J. N. McCullough, First Vice-president C., St. L & P. R. R. Co.

Personal, Local and State Notes. The Lake Shore and the Grand Rapids & In-

diana roads propose to build a new union depot at Kendaliville, Ind. The Wabash people expect to get their vesti-bule trains in next month, and it is said they will be among the finest run between the East

and West.

The Pennsylvania people say that they will not meet the reduced grain rates of the Lake Shore and the Chicago & Atlantic roads to interior points. Western roads have agreed on a new freight

chedule to Illinois and Iowa points, which will advance rates 10 to 20 per cent. The new rates will take effect Sept. 1. It is stated officially that the Pennsylvania

Company will continue in service on the C., R. & C. division such employes of the C., H. & D. as choose to remain on the road. The employes at the Terre Haute car-works,

three-fourths of whom are thoroughbred Republicans, have raised a pole 175 feet bigh, from which floats a Harrison and Morton flag. The Belt road is doing a lively business. In the week ending Aug. 18 there were transerred

over the road 12,348 cars against 11,368 the corresponding week of 1887. Increase this year,

west announce that on the 1st of September coal rates will advance 25 cents per ton Buffalo to Chicago and to other Western points on

The roads which bring the anthracite coals

The last few days several of the roads have been short of engineers, so many of the men of the footboard have been at Detroit attending the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' As

The Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland people have awarded the contract to build 200 box cars for them to the Terre Haute car-works. These works will this week complete the contract for building 1,000 cars for the Chicago & Northwestern road.

Under the new rules for the government of L. E. & W. employes, says the Railway Age, passenger conductors will be dismissed for flirting on the train, and brakemen will not be allowed to assist ladies under any circumstances. The depot masters are also forbidden to help ladies while on duty.

The Logansport Pharos says: "The Wabash company feel the light wheat crop as seriously as any of the roads running through Illinois and Indiana. Stations on this road which last year showed billings' from shipments of wheat amounting to \$1,000 and \$1,500 per week, this year are shipping no wheat whatever."

The tables are turning with the Louisville. New Albany & Chicago road. The earnings of the road in the second week of August were \$48,271, an increase over earning of the corresponding week of 1887, of \$3,343. For some weeks past the road has been showing slightly decreased earnings as compared with last year. Superintendent Crane, of the Woodruff Sleeping-car Company, was in the ciw Saturday. He states that the receipts from the line of sleeping coaches which they recently put on between here and Evansville are very satisfactory, and as the reliability of the service becomes better known he looks for further im-

There was the largest movement of loaded cars on the Indianapolis & Vincennes road in the week ending Aug. 18 in the history of the road. There were forwarded south 156 loaded ores; brought into Indianapolis 613 loaded cars, due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY making a total of 769 loaded cars handled. In

former weeks 705 loaded cars was the largest number reached. This road bids fair to be a profitable line to the Pennsylvania company is industries along the line are encouraged.

Daniel Kenyon, the oldest engineer on the Erie, has been made a ticket collector at the Pavonia ferry-house in Jersey City. He is sixtysix years old, and was an engineer since 1847. He was of slight build when he got his first engine. Several years ago he began to grow fat, and recently reached and passed the three-hun-

The live-stock movement is the lightest that it has been in many months, Belt-road engines last week handling but 713 car-loads, against 830 the corresponding week 1887. This, in part, can be accounted for in the advance of rates east on dressed meats and live stock. During the ruling of the low rates shipments were heavy for July and August. The silliest rate wars are being carried on be-

tween the general passenger agents of the Vandalia and the Indianapolis & St. Louis road. There is a feeling that if the gentle men are determined to have a passenger rate war, they should roll up their sleeves and wade in and have it cover their whole lines, and not make such piece-meal work of it. There is some anxiety among the persons holding some of the less important official posi-

tions on the C., H. & D. system over rumored changes as a result of the C., H. & D. dropping their Richmond division. It is said, however, that no changes will be made on the C., H. & L. division, so economically and profitably is this division now operated by its present force. The Atlanta Constitution says that Sol Hass, traffic manager of the Richmond & Danville. has resigned to accept a similar position on the Chesapeake & Ohio and the C., L. St. L. & C. road. The statement may be true so far as the

C. & O. is concerned, but not as regards the Big Four, which has all the officers it needs, and very competent ones, too, as their monthly The Indianapolis, Decatur & Western people are hoping to make arrangements with the Wabash by which they can keep on their fast Kansas City train leaving here at 3:51 P. M. The Chicago & Alton people say that if the Wabash does this they will run a fast train from Bloom-

ington to Kansas City, so that the Ohio, Indiana

& Western can continue their afternoon fast

train out of here. A freight-rate war on east-bound business out of Peoris is imminent. Competitors of the Lake Erie & Western allege that the latter is cutting rates on east-bound business out of there. One of the competitors claims to have proof that six shippers in Peoria and that immediate territory have been favored in rates. They go further and state that the trunk lines decline to refuse as it is not carried at full rates. It is said that the visit of Geo. Cochran, assistant general freight agent of the N. Y., P. & O. and Erie to this city last week was to see what could be done to induce the L. E. & W. to maintain rates on east-bound business. The Pennsylvania people allege that the L. E. & W. is not carrying the business they are taking out of here at tariff rates. On the other hand, both General Manager Bradbury and Traffic Manager Parker state with positiveness that they are carrying the business out of Peoria and out of Indianapolis at

#### Has Quakerism a Future?

While the Yankee has so increased in numbers and so spread himself over the land as to be able to hold "New England dinners" in about half the cities in this Union, his old-time enemy, the Quarker, is so steadily decreasing in numbers as to cause Quakerism itself seriously to ask the question whether there be any future for the Society of Friends? In England this decrease has reduced the members of the London Yearly Meeting to about 12,000, and in New England the three separations in the society and the troubles that grew out of the bitter Wilbur controversy have brought their numbers down to

A liberal estimate of the total number of "Quakers" in the United States at the present time places the figure at 103,000. This computation is based upon figures furnished recently by clerks of all the Yearly Meetings in America, with nearly 10,000 added as the number of those who are allied with Friends, but who are not members of any meeting. An analysis of these estimates, and comparison with previous ones, shows that in Indiana, Kansas and North Carolina the society is gaining slowly, but that in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York and New England it is steadily declining. There are scores of meetinghouses in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts that thirty years ago sheltered large Quaker con-gregations, but which are now abandoned. The annual loss in Philadelphia Yearly Meeting membership has averaged 91 per cent. for the past forty years.

The primary cause for this loss to Quakerism is the unfortunate disagreements among them. selves. The great separation of 1827, when the Hicksite Friends came into existence as a distinct body, has been followed by two other sepsrations, those between the Wilburites and Gurnevites in 1840, and between the Wilburites and Primitive friends in 1860. Thus the Society of Friends in America, small as it is, is divided into four separate and warring factions, each of which denounces the other as false to the original doctrines of Fox and Penn.

A recent inquiry among members of the Society of Friends has been: Is there any future for Quakerism? Considering the vast moral force that the Friend has been; taking into account the prominent part he has played in our history, and bearing in mind his service in behalf of religious toleration in the new world, it is sad to think that these inquirers almost universally reply to their own question that unless there come a speedy change, either from within the society or from some power outside of it, there is little or no hope for Quakerism in the future.

# A Lucky Letter.

Milwaukee Sentinel. Indiana has adopted the three letters "H. H. H." for its campaign alliteration—Harrison, Hovey and Harmony.—Ushkosh Northwestern. In Wisconsin the proper campaign alliteration

s Harrison, Hoard and Harmony. DIED.

TAYLOR-Emma Marie Taylor, infant daughter of George O. and Eliza Taylor, of Indianapolis, at Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 18, at 4 p. m., aged three years, five months, seventeen days. OWINGS.—Edith Harvey Owings, of cholera infantum, infant daughter of John F. and Caroline H. Owings, of Brooklyn, N. Y., at the residence of her grandfather, N. B. Owings, No. 407 College avenue, Aug. 18, at 8:15 P. M. Notice of funeral later.

# ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LIFTY PER CENT. TO ANY GOOD PATENT agent. Address F. M. HUFF, Warren, Ind. \$500 WILL BUY THREE PATENTS—CHEAP mailable advertising novelties, and machinery for manufacturing the articles. Large demand. Rare bargain. Address PATENTEE, 304 W. 14th st., New York.

STROLOGER-MRS. DR. ELLIS CAN BE A consulted on past, present, future, love, friend-ship, marriage, inheritance, enemies, lost or stolen goods, lawsuits, sickness, death, journeys, etc. If sick, in trouble, or would know what to do for the the best, consult the Doctor at once. Room 2, 4212

# WANTED-AGENTS.

GENTS WANTED-\$75 A MONTH AND EX-A penses paid any active person to sell our goods. No capital required. Salary paid monthly; expenses in advance. Full particulars free. STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED-SITUATIONS. WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY, A POSITION as short-hand reporter and type-writer. Ad-

WANTED - SITUATION, IN OFFICE OR store, by graduate of stenography and type writing. ELLA A. NELSON, Morton, Ind. WANTED-SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN of business ability, as a book-keeper or office work. Best of references. Address D., Journal office.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE-WEBER SQUARE PIANO AND White sewing Machine, cheap, at 813 N. Ala-OR SALE-STOCK OF CLOTHING, FATS, gents' furnishing goods, at Lebanon, Ind. Inquire at No. 1 Zion's Block, Lebanon, Ind.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. JOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS-THE ANNUAL meeting of the Star Building and Loan Associa-tion will be held at No. 70 East Market street on

Wednesd y evening, Aug. 29, 1888. Three directors are to be elected to serve for the term of three years. Polls open from 7 till 8:30 p. m. WILLIAM HADLY, President. WM. J. KERCHEVAL, Secretary.

# FOR RENT.

DORRENT-ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER

#### FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE DINANCIAL-MONEY ON MORTGAGE-FARMS C. E. COFFIN & CO. and city property.

SIX PER CENT. ON CITY PROPERTY IN IN-ONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW-